Forts Sumter and Pickens. To these two points the public eye is chiefly directed and the public ear turned to see and hear the first demonstration of force to wards a settlement of onr most unfortunate and calamitous inter-sectional troubles.-They are the only two military positions of any importance within the seceded States. now held by the Federal Government. If

blood shall flow soon in the contest, it will be shed at one or the other of these points. When it does flow, neither side can determine absolutely where the stream shall terminate -neither can foresee the political and social results which is to ultimately crown the incipient act of war. It should therefore receive the maturest consideration of the chief actors on both sides-it should also receive the maturest consideration of the people of both sections, who are to sustain by men and money the immediate consequences of that incipient act.

To our mind war at present is unjustifiable. It has nothing to commend it to the Federal Government, certainly. For, what can the Federal Government gain by it? Is it so infatuated as to believe it can bring back the seceded States under the sword? Does it expect to restore the Union through the instrumentality of gun-powder? Does it suppose the Border Slave States will be more firmly wedded to the Union by butchering their brethren in sympathy and interest South of them? Has a sectional majority deliberately arrived at the conclusion that a sectional platform is to be vindicated as the rule of our public administration at the mouth of the cannon? Is it concluded that the authority of a government constituted and maintained by the voluntary consent of a free and intelligent people, is to be maintained by the power of war-ships and armies ? Is there an American born statesman so irre-

trievably mad? Peace is Union, life, prosperity-war i disunion, strife, dissolution, death. What are Sumter and Pickens in a question of such magnitude? What can the Federal adminis tration gain by holding them for a few weeks or for a few months? Can it thereby enforce any law? Can it collect any revenue? Can it bring back the seceded States to the Union, and restore brotherhood and confraternity ! Can it benefit a partizan administration, or the citizens of the country? Can the Federal Government, by holding these Forts overpower the "Confederate States," and reduce them to the condition of subject provinces, if that be the policy? Is any of these ends to be reached by holding Sumter and Pick ens? Who is so obtuse as to believe it?

The theory of the seceded States is that these forts belong to them, and that their occupation by an authority which they do not recognise, is an act of hostility in itself .-This theory may be altogeth r false in point of fact, but there is no one so blind as not to know that these people who set it up and indulge it will stand by it at all bazards and to the last extremity. It is said that to Therefore evacuate these forts would be cowardly and dishonorable. But why so? Would it be any greater exhibition of dishonor and cowardice than the failure to collect the revenue under attempt to collect the revenue in any of the ports in the seceded States; and this would amount weekly to as much as the whole money value of Sumter and Pickens. Our Federal theory contradicts the Secession theory, and makes the seceded States nothing more nor less than rebels. It claims the revenues as well as the forts; and our honor and our courage requires us to maintain the one as much as the other. It is just as much our duty under the Federal theory to go to Charleston and Pensacola and Mobile and New Orleans and to every other importing point in the seceded States, and take possession of the Custom houses and collect the revenues accruing under our tariff, as it is to retain possession of Sumter and Pickens .-We know that we could not collect the revenues in the "Confederate States" without bloodshed, and we refrain from the effort. It is equally certain that these Forts cannot be long held without a resort to force, and even then it is probable they would fall under the attacks which the secessionists, it is known, are prepared to make upon them. What then is our duty as a matter of wisdom, granting that war is inevitable? In such a case, it is clear that the war will not be a naval one. It must be fought mainly on the land. Where then would be Sumter and Pickens? They would be hundreds of miles from the seat of actual war. Why not, then,

evacuate them? But we have higher considerations for desiring the abandonment of these Forts and the maintenance of peace. As friends of the Union we cannot assent to any course of policy which we are confident can result in nothing but final and permanent disunion .-That war would thus eventuate we can entertain not the slighest doubt. Let the powers at Washington calculate well the consequences. Let them hesitate long before contributing in anywise to the permanent overthrow of that government which they are so eager to uphold. Let them give the Border States a chance to prosecute their noble effort to preserve the country and its constitution. Let them give the people of the seceded States and those of the Northern States an opportunity to speak for themselves on these momentous questions, before they are burried into calamitous war.

Lt. Talbor, who left Washington for Fort Sumter, a few days ago, with despatches for Major Anderson, was denied admission to the Fort by the Confederate State authorities. He returned to Washington.

Soldiers Transferred.

We publish this week the Convention Ordinance transferring the Volunteer force of the State of Mississippi to the Confederate States. Much has been said of the usurpation of power by the Conventions of the States but this is surely the most intolerable stretch of power yet assumed by any.

In Mississippi the Volunteer forces were organized at \$16 per month pay, and were not
to be kept out of the State over ten days.— All of these provisions were read to the sol-diery before they were mustered into service. Now the Convention assumes to transfer them, without their consent, to the Confederate army at \$11 per month, and liable to be sent anywhere for the full term of their enlist-

When the people ask why they have not been allowed to decide upon Secession; upon the election of Provisional officers; upon the Constitution of their country, they are answered by an ominous silence that they have ceased to be a power in the realm. The citizen soldiery are ensnared into the service of the State under fair arrangements, when, without their consent they are transferred, like sheep, to another and a different service with-out being allowed to be a party to the con-tract. "Can these things be and not be cause

Will not the people soon begin to discuss whether or not it is not better to call an enlightened Prince, to supreme power, than allow the tyranny and despotism of a body claiming to be the State!—Cornth (Miss.) Ad-

Union County Meetings on the First Instant. HENDERSON-Expressed no choice for Govrnor, but recommended ALVIN HAWKINS,

Congressional district Convention at Trenton CARROLL - Proposed the Hon. Emerson Etheridge for Governor, and Alvin Hawkins, Esq., for Congress.

STEWART-Recommended the Hon, Cave Johnson for Governor, and adopted a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the Union men on the national crisis, and took steps to be represented in the State, Congressional, Senatorial and Representative

DEKALB-Adopted resolutions approving the course of Hon. Andrew Johnson in the Senate, and expressing a preference for his re-election to the Senate; recommending Hon. Jordan Stokes for Governor, Hon. W. B. Stokes for Congress, and Col. J. F. Good-

Knox-Appointed delegates to the State Convention and adopted a resolution in favor of Wm G. Brownlow, the editor of the Whia. for Governor. John M. Fleming was nominated to represent the county in the Legis-

HAWKINS-Adopted resolutions providing for being represented in the State Convention, but expressing no choice for Governor; approving the course of Hon. Andrew Johnson, and recommended his re-election to the Senate; and nominating Hon. T. A. R. Nelson for re election to Congress.

Marion-Instructed her delegates to support Hon. Jordan Stokes for Governor.

JEFFERSON-Adopted resolutions request ing the Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson to announce himself a candidate for re-election, and endorsing the course of Hon. Andrew Johnson in the late session of the U. S. Senate. No preference for Governor was expressed. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Nelson, and letter from Sam. Milligan, Esq. read.

STEWART - Hon. Judson Horn presided over the meeting in Stewart, and James Woods, Jr., acted as Secretary.

The Chairman in a brief and eloquent speech having explained the object of the meeting, and depicted the circumstances under which it had assembled; on motion of J. B. Crockarell, a committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting was appointed, consisting of J. L. McMillan, S. V. B. Semitteau, Chas. Brown, H. H. Tunkle and H. Settle; and on motion by Sam. Rice, Esq., Mr. J. B Crockarell was added to the

On motion from G. T. White, Esq., the Chair appointed a Committee of five to report to the meeting the names of suitable nen as delegates to the State Convention, consisting of G. T. White, E. Landy, B. F. Curtis, N. T. Allman, and Terry Wafford. der orders for operations in our Southern wa

While the committees were absent. Major N. Brandon addressed the meeting with or his strong and stirring speeches, duri the delivery of which, the Committee of esolutions re'urned, and the Major yield the stand. The Committee thought the Chairman, E. B. Crockarell, presented the Preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have assembled in a time great national distrust, when the minds patriots are troubled as to the future, who he very fabric of our Government seems e crumbling to pieces, and the only hope its preservation rests in the honesty ar virtue of the people, when old question daily assume new places, and fresh issues a raised for the people to meet and settl

Resolved. That, while we deny the right of secession, except as a revolutionary right, because it cannot exist without at once destroying all faith in the strength, or even existence of any government between sepathe existing Federal tariff. We do not even rate State sovereignties; and while we especially object to the policy of separate State action, by which the interests of one community are selfishly made to override the interests of sister communities, equally involved perhaps in the result of such action: and while for ourselves, if immediately in-terested, we should protest to the last against the manner in which the sovereignty of the people in the so-called Confederate States has, in the most important concerns of government, been disregarded by their Convenevils of a war petween brothers would far outweigh any and all such considerations and we earnestly wish that our former brethren may be allowed to try their experiment in peace; and with this view every reasonable concession should be made

Resolved. That we confidently indulge pelief that success will crown the efforts of good men in all parts of our country, who are now laboring to effect such modifications of our Federal Constitution, as will secure to every section just and equal rights, remove the vexed question of African slavery from National politics, and satisfy the minds of all those not obstinately bent on being dis-

Resolved, That we accept the conflict offer ed to us by the leaders of the disunion party in his State, and promise them that the success of February shall be strengthened and conirmed by the victory of the approaching Au-

Resolved, That in Cave Johnson of Montgomery, we acknowledge the leader, whose ly, they have failed in that, so far as vigitried honesty, long experience, political sa-gacity, and steadfast patriotism, peculiarly fit him to head the Union ticket as candidate for Governor of Tennessee in this important crisis: and that our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to exhaust all honrable means to secure his nomination, but if they are not successful we will abide by and support the nomination by the State

Convention of any good Union man. Resolved. That a meeting of the Union part of Stewart County be held in the town of Dover, on the 1st Monday in May, to nominate a candidate to represent it in the next Legisla-ture, and to appoint delegates to the Clarks-ville Congressional and Senatorial Conven-tion, time to be hereafter designated. Resolved, That the Clarksville Chronicle, the Clarksville Jeffersonian the Nashville Democrat, Banner and Patriot, be requested to publish the preceedings of this meeting.

The preamble and resolutions were put upon their passage and carried. The Committee to select delegates then made the fol-

lowing report : WHEREAS. The Union men of Tengessee by ommon consent have designated the second day of May next as the time, and the city of Nashville as the place, for holding a Con-vention to nominate some suitable Union man as a candidate for Governor of the State of Tennessee for the ensuing term, therefore Resolved, That we appoint the following persons delegates to said Convention, viz:

1st District-Dr. C. R. Wilson, Henry Hall. A. G. Halliday, W. C. Hogan, J. W. Elliott, Sam'l. Kennedy. L. D. Hargis, Perry McCoy. Jno. L. McMilan, N. T. Alim W. C. Bradford, James Woods, Jr. E. P. Lemaster, J. B. Crockarell, and Judson Horn, Esq. G. T. White, Edmond Vinson Geo. Y. Williams, A. Phillips, Esq. James Campbell, Jno. T. Bell. Jno, A. Daniel, Terry Wifford. W. H. Daniel, Ransom Dudley.

which report was unanimously adopted. Up to this point the proceedings had been such as are usual in meetings of this kind, but here a new feature was introduced.

porters of the effort to hurry Tennessee out of the Union at the recent February election seemed anxious to participate in the meet ing, and by the courtesy of the meeting were allowed to do so. Their attempt to place the Union party on their demolished secession platform was however most signally rebuked by Sam. Rice, the Hon. Chairman, and Major N. Brandon. After allowing the two gentlemen, by their indecent exhibition, to do all the damage that lay in their power to themselves and their cause, the meeting

adjourned. It is a pleasure to add that their effort to disturb the meeting was not seconded by the reflecting members of their party.

JUDSON HORN, Chairt

Rhode Island Election. We have already stated that the Conservaives of Rhode Island succeeded in carrying that State against the Republicans at the Esq., of Carroll for Congress, and proposed a late election on Wednesday last. They elec-

ted a Governor and other State officers, as well as the two Representatives in Congress to which the State is entitled. The Providence Journal of the 3rd has an article the results of the election, from which we extract the following as showing the position of the opposing parties in the contest: "The deep interest felt in the recent elec-tion was testified by the immense aggregat

vote which was polled. The roads in many parts of the State were so blocked with snow that they were almost impassable, and yet over 22,000 votes were polled. The number exceeds by more than two thousand that of the vote at the Presidential election, and falls short of that unparalleled election of last spring by only about one thousand. The majority of Mr. Sheffield in this city

turned the scales against Mr. Robinson, who led his competitor by more than two hundred ed, too, that in several towns in the western district Mr. Brayton runs well ahead of his ticket. The aggregate majority against our "Our friends abroad will err if they inter-

pret the result of this election as a professed abandonment of the Administration. Both the parties in the late contest explicitly avowed in the resolutions of their Conven-tions their approval of the Inaugural and their intention to support the Administration. The Republican Convention thought that the proper way to give that support was to act through the old Republican organization, and in favor of the election of Mr. Smith, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Brayton. But a portion of the party which sustained Mr. Lincoln thought it best to act through the coalition which was effected with the Democrats and in favor of Mr. Sprague, Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Browne. But through the whole canvass their speakers and their papers have claimed in the most unequivocal and emphatic language that their position was one of friend-ship, and not of hostility to the Administra-On no other basis would they have ventured upon the struggle, and if they as sume an attitude of opposition to the Ad-ministration they will fail to carry out the principles on which they were sustained by a large number of their supporters."

CONNECTICUT .- The vote for Governor the recent election in Connecticut, shows a republican loss of 8,400 upon the Presidential vote last November.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] WASHINGTON, April 8. THE SECESSION COMMISSIONERS NOT RECOGNIZED The Administration, through Secretary Seward, notified the Commissioners of the seceded States to-day, that it would not re-ceive them officially, and would give them

an audience merely as private gentlemen. This they regard as a decisive answer and The Naval Preparations. The following is a tabular statement of the number and capacity of United States vessels, which are either in commission or un-

Cantain.	G
G. J. Van Brunt	
H. A. Adams	
John Marston	
C. H. Poor	
James Glynn	
.W. Walker	
.S. Mercer	
S. C. Rowan	20
S. F. Hazard	
Lieut. Abner Read	
Lieut. Craven	
	200
—	
1 (12/21/22) 2 (17)	-
	C. H. Poor. James Glynn.  W. Walker  S. Mercer S. C. Rowan S. F. Hazard Lieut. Abner Read Lieut. Strong Lieut. Crayen Lieut. John Faunce Lieut. John L. Davis

Capt. P. E. Terry STORE SHIPS. Name. Captain. toreship Supply.....Alex. Gibson. .... James M. Frailey This immense fleet will require a force of four thousand sailors and marines to man it. Many of the vessels have been ordered to take on board anextra supply of boats, Dahltions and Congress. Still we hold, that the gren boat howitzers and small ammuition, which evidently looks as though the fleet

STEAM TRANSPORTS

. Capt. Pearson.

The steam sloop Brooklyn, frigate Sabine, sloop-of-war St. Louis, and steamers Crusader and Wyandot are now in active service near Fort Pickens.

were to operate in conjunction with an army

Major Anderson's Supplies Cut Off. THE BEGINNING OF THE END .- The orders which some dispatches and accounts have been anticipating for several days, have now been issued, for the suspension of all supplies between Fort Sumter and the city. This step is not taken too soon, but we believe of the use and improvement we have made by the delay we cannot say with some that it was deferred too long. There is reason for elieveing that the reports of orders from Washington for evacuation have only been designed to deceive and beguile. Fortunate-

nce and preparations on the part of the State have been concerned. The complications and difficulties growing out of the occupation of Fort Sumter, were caused by an act of Major Anderson, on his own responsibility and without specific orders. It seems to be the determination of the powers of the Government that rule at Washington, to leave to the same discretion, and to individual responsibility, the settlement of this question. We shall soon learn how he will decide under this grave alternative. All sons of the South must and will approve the step which has been taken after long and unappreciated forbearance. Until fur-ther orders from Montgomery, the usual mail facilities will be continued.

Major Anderson, on receiving the official notice from Gen. Beauregard's messenger, intimated that he would forward his reply by nine o'clock this morning. He stated, I ow-

This, although an important step, does not ecessarily inaugurate hostilities. It will Sumter was withheld from the garrison, and no supplies allowed to be furnished. In de-ference to a request of Southern Senators and Representatives, friendly relations were again restored, and Major Anderson permit-ted to purchase and receive his daily market supplies. It is said that the garrison have been obliged, for the last few days, to use some of the flooring for fuel.—Chas. Courier,

Two gentlemen, well known as warm sup- New Orleans Races-Metairle Course. SEVENTH DAY.

METAIRIR COURSE, New Orleans, April 6, 1861.—Four nile heats, for a Club Purse of \$1,500.

2:02 8:02 8:13% We have just learned that McLean's Sri CORDIAL will cure the various diseases provalent among children. It is necessary every parent should keep a supply on hand, and when required give as directed. Try it-it is pleasant to take. See advertisement in another column.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Administration and accepted and ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States, prescribed a form of oath to be taken by the State officers. This oath included a renunciation of all allegiance The assurance of the inaugural is repeated that the Government will not be the aggressor, but will execute the laws, leaving the re-

to all foreign powers, and especally to the Government of the United States, and a decederate States. When the oath was propesed to Gov. Houston, he peremptorily re-fused to take it: whereupon the Convention the command of the Wyandott.

Barnett has been appointed Commission. declared the office of Governor vacant, and Lieut. Gov. Clark, under the Constitution. having taken the prescribed oath, succeeded to the office. Gov. Clark was not slow in entering upon the Gubernatorial functions,

and proceeding to the Governor's office, assumed the chair and entered upon the duties of the office. By and by, the deposed Governor came hobbling to his office—old Sam's San Jacinto wound having broken out afresh, as t always does on occasions of political trial. Perceiving Gov. Clark occupying the chair Old Sam addressed him :

"Well, Governor Clark," giving great emphasis to the title; "you are an early riser."
"Yes, General," replied the Governor with. greater stress upon the military title of his Mr. Seward, in his message, distinctly in predecessor. "I am illustrating the old formed Gov. Pickens that Fort Sumter must maxim, ' the early bird gathers the worm.' " "Well, Gov. Clark, I hope you will find it an easier seat than I have found it."

"I'll try to make it so, General, by con-forming to the clearly expressed will of the people of Texas."

The General, having brought a large lunch basket with him, proceeded to put up numerous little articles of private property, and to stow them away very carefully. Catching his foot in a hole in the carpet and stumbling, the General suggested to Gov. Clark that the new Government ought to afford a new carpet for the Governor's office, whereupon the Governor remarked that the Executive of

Texas could get along very well without a

Deposition of Sam Houston.

The circumstances attending the deposition of Sam Houston as Governor of Texas

Approaching the washstand, the General called the attention of Gov. Clark to two pieces of soap-one, the Castile soap, was his own private property; and the other, a perfumed article, was the property of the State, and added, "Governor, your hands will require the very frequent use of this cleansing article;" whereupon Gov. Clark, pointing to the washbowl, which was full of very black and dirty water, remarked: "General, I suppose that is the bowl in which you washed your hands before leaving the office. Having gathered up all his duds, old Sam made a little farewell speech, very much in the style of Cardinal Woolsey, declaring his conviction that, as in the past, the time would come when Texas would call him from is retirement, and hoped Gov. Clark would be able to give as good an account of his stewardship as he could now render. Halting at the door, the General made a profound ow, and with an air of elaborate dignity said, "Good day, Governor Clark." "Good day, General Houston," was the Governor's response. And thus the "Hero of Jacinto" concluded his political career! -N. O. Delta.

The Flight of Fugitives from the City of Chicago.

[From the Chicago Post Editorial, of Saturday.] NEGROES EMIGRATING.

For some months past, the agent of the Haytien Government in this city, H. Ford Douglas, has been laboring to convince the Africans in Chicago, that it would be for their interest to emigrate to Hayti. But the agent of the Haytien Government has met with rather poor success. Very few Africans have emigrated to Hayti. The great majority of them have preferred to stay in Chicago, where they have so long enjoyed the glorious blessings of liberty and economy, with no United States Marshal active enough to molest or make them afraid. Why should they change, especially as the change about to take place in the powers above them were to But the exodus which the agent of the Hay-

tien Government could not produce in the direction of Hayti has suddenly set in with a rush toward Canada. Since the arrest of fugitive slaves by the U. S. Marshal, the de-parture of Africaus to Her Mejesty's American dominions has been remarably active. Two or three hundred bave already left, and more are going. Every train on the Michigan Central railway that has left this city since Tuesday last, has carried away from fifteen to a hundred. The large number of hese emigrants serves to show something of the magnitude of this class of negroes that

Chicago has harbored.

Their departure will be a benefit to the city in many ways. It will benefit the free negroes by leaving open to them the occu-pations previously filled by the runaways. t will benefit the poor white laborers in the same way. And it will rid the city of a bad ame as the general rendezvous of this class

of persons.

The advice that John Wentworth gives to the fugitive slaves in Chicago is the very pest that could be given under the circumstances. If they have any respect for the law, let then return to their masters; if they havn't, let them " make tracks " for Canada. Chicago is a bad place for them.

OBITUARY.

Dren, on the 6th April, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a e Saint Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Mrs. ELEANOR R., wife of W. A. JOHNSON, Esq., of that city, in the

of that terrible Archer, Death, and the pure spirit of ur beloved cousin has taken its flight to a land made bright and happy by the presence of her dear Re deemer. Must we-can we-as her sorrowing friends, submit to so sad a separation. Yes, it is the fiat of the All-Wise One, and we, as His poor creatures, must oow in submission to His will. We have known you from the earliest dawn of your infancy. We have watched you through all the shifting scenes of life our affection and love for each other has nover bee fisturbed. We have gone with you to the very por tals of another world. You have gone down to an early but an honored grave;—and it is an unspeakable pleasure to us to know that the poison from the pleasure to us to know that the poison from the tongue of Envy and Detraction has never rested upon you. We do not mourn thee, cousin, as those who hav no hope. We watched thee closely, with agonizing heart and firmly pressed hand, and saw thee proudly pass the confines of Time,—giving the strongest assurances to your sorrowing friends that all was well with you. No murmur of regret ever passed from your lips in your own behalf, when the sad tale was old to you of your speedy dissolution, by that dear were more divine than human-when she, with word f inspiration, imparted to you the necessity of an arly preparation for the change so soon to take place. None was thought necessary by you-you were fully prepared, relying implictly on the goodness and mercy of your God; but the deepest anxiety was manifested be remembered that communication between Fort Sumter and the city, for two weeks after the removal of Major Anderson to Fort the removal of Major Anderson to Fort — he with whom you had hand in hand made the voy— he with whom you had hand in hand made the voy and expressed by you, in behalf an aged mother, and age of life, ministering with unwavering devotion t indeed. Is there anything that human minds can devise that can possibly assuage its grief? Can he ever long the beloved wife of his bosom? Can it be possiyour grave, that your "darling" can ever be led by the "Syren's Song" to forget your love and affection for him? No, his proud and manly spirit precludes the possibility of such a thought. Cherish then a fond remembrance of your beloved one, who has been so ruthlessly snatched from you,—keep green upon your Two dollars per share, to be paid to the first Monday in June, 1861. memory a recollection of her many virtues, and her undying love for you. Love and respect her name and memory, and God, in his own good and appointed time, will bind up your now broken and disconsolate heart. Your casket has been opened and the brighest jewel that ever graced man's besom taken from you.

Can the void to you ever be filled? No, never, save by the Divine Will. We have brought you safely to your home and kinired-yes, to your beloved father-friend. We have one with you to your last appointed place, when now, dear Ellen, you must sleep sweetly the "sleep that knows no waking," until summoned to appear efore the final Judge of all. Our duties to thee on arth are how all over; our labor of love is ended.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 10th, 1861.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.-The Buffelo Christian Advocate says :-- We like Mr. Davis for the moral and benevolent tendencies of his character in life. He nanufactures an article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. He is entitled to confidence and popularity, and so far as we can aid him in securing the last, for he has the first, we shall do so cheerfully, though we are not asked to notice him outside our advertising columns. His Pain Killer should be in every family. The casualty which demands it, may come family. The casualty which demands it, may come be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. He is entitled to confidence and popu-larity, and so far as we can aid him in securing the family. The casualty which demands it, may come unawares." sprl-dim.

Telegraph.

cles persistently state that the recent preparations are for defensive purposes. Fort Pickens has been, or will be rein-forced, and the Administration will either relieve Major Anderson, or secure his evacu-ation without dishonor.

ponsibility to those who provoke hostilities Licut. A. S. Baldwin has been ordered to

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Ten companie are mustering, it is reported to protect the

to the Commercial Advertiser says: De spatches have been received here this morn-Chew, one of the clerks of the State Department, had arrived there, and had brought message from Secretary Seward to Governor Pickens.

be supplied with provisions from the Charles, ton market, and if Maj. Anderson was not furnished regularly, the Government would furnish him with those things which he most We are in hourly expectation of hearing that bostilities have been commenced

Charleston harbor. From New York.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Democrats carried the city ticket by 1600 majority. NEW YORK, 10 .- It is reported here that Davis telegraphed to Charleston not to fire on vessels entering the harbor for the purpose of supplying Fort Sumter with provisions. The Brig Perry will be ready for sea in a

The work on the Wabash and Savannah is briskly progressing.
It is rumored that the steamer Vanderbil as been sold to the Southern Confederac

NEW YORK, April 10 .- The steamer Afri ca sailed for Liverpool to-day taking \$75, 000 in specie. From New Jersy.

TRENTON, April 9 .- The Republican Mayor s elected, though the Democrats are gene ally successful in the Wards. From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Washington despatches say that the Jamestown and St Law-

ence have been ordered to be fitted for sea. From Virginia. RICHMOND. April 8 .- Wise's resolution that Virginia consents to the recognition of the independence of the seconded States, and that they be treated as independent, and laws passed to effect the separation, was adopted

y a vote of 128 against 20. During the recess, a report of a number of war vessels off Charleston harbor was received, which produced great sensation.

The eleventh resolution was adopted. From Charleston. CHARLESTON, April 9.—Prodigious prepa

ations are progressing.
Wigfall is serving as a common soldier. There are no war vessels outside, as far as From Montgomery MONTGOMERY, April 9 .- Jefferson Davis made a requisition on the Governor of Ala-

bama for 3,000 troops. 1,800 Mississippians arrived at Pensacola on the 7th. CINCINNATI, April 10.-The river is swellng here and at Pittsburg. Sr Louis, April 10 .- The Illinois as over ts banks in some places. LOUISVILLE, April 10.—The river is sta-tionary with 9 feet 3 inches water in the

CINCINNATI, April 10-Flour dull 4 35 4 40. Corn steady 33c. Oats dull 25c. Whisky 131. Mess pork 17 00; Sugar firm, sales 200 hhds. 6\[ 6\]47\[ 1\]. Molasses 32\[ 33\].

Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Diptheria .- In the most virulent stages of this malig combed to the violence of this disorder, not a single ecease occurred among those who used these remelies, thus presenting an "oasis" of practical experience, 'mid the desert of death of speculative theory. The Royal College of Surgeons awarded them the palm of victory as the only antidote for this distemper, by introducing them into the new edition of their phar macalogia. In Scarlatina, mumps, &c., they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1

DR. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS,in 1808, Dr. Nathan Richardson, a physician residir n South Reading, Mass., discovered, and proved in his extensive practice in that place and neighboring towns, the beneficial effects of the medicine now given to the world, as the Sherry Wine Bitters. The success of Dr. Richardson's practice becoming heralded throughout the New England States, his business so increased, that he was compelled to relinquish the visiting system, and establish offices in different parts of the State, where, on stated days, he met his patients. Sunday was the only day that he could be found at home, and many of the present inhabitants of South Reading will well remember the throng of carrirges that always surrounded his house on the Sabbath

The present proprietor, Dr. S. O. Richardson, (son of the late Dr. Nathan Richardson,) a graduate of the New Hampshire Medical College, where he received his degrees with usual honor, and also a member of the Medical Society of Boston, for the purpose of relieving his aged and honored parent from his ardnous uties, was induced to relinquish his valuable practice in the city of Boston, to superintend the manufacture of this medicine, as it required great skill and accuracy

Family Lard, Lard Oil, &c. FAMILY LARD, of the most superior quality, put
up in half barrels and kegs, Lard Oil, Tallow Oil,
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WOODS & CO., Market street, Nashville, Tennessee.

To the Creditors of James Puryear, Deceased NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the estate of James Persyrar, deceased, to file the same in this office and establish them according to law, on or before the 16th day of May, 1861.

Clerk and Master of Chancery Court at Nashville.

FOR NEW ORLEANS. THE fine passenger and freight
steamer JAMES JOHNSON,
JESSE JOHNSON, Captain, will
leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday
April 11th at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on
board, or to
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For Cairo and St. Louis. THE fine passenger steamer C.

E. HILLMAN, J. N. CORBETT,

Master, will leave for the above
and all intermediate ports, on Friday, the 12th
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Notice to Stockholders.

Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in July, 1861. Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday n August, 1861. Two dollars per share; to be mad on the first Monda; Two dollars per share; to be paid on the first Monday in September, 1861.

Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in October, 1861.

Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in November, 1861.

R. H. BRADLEY, Sec'y.

April 10—2m

NEW BOOKS. THE CROSSED PATH. By Wilkie Collins, author the Weman in White, Queen of Hearts, etc.

THER TOM AND THE POPE. Illustrated ESSAGE FROM THE SEA, AND UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER. ECCESSION, COERCION AND CIVIL WAR OF 1861. noted the John York & Co., apr9—tf

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE

Coroner's Sale. BY virtue of vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Hohorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennesce, at its January Term, 1861, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1861, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which John K. Edmundson then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described piece or lot of ground lying in the city of Nashville, and bounded as follows: On the East by Summor street; on the South by a lot belonging to Jas. P. Clark; on the West by a lot belonging to the same; On the North by a lot belonging to the same; On the North by a lot belonging to Henry Edmundson; fronting on Summer street 21 feet, running West 210 feet to an alloy. The above is part of lot No. 101, and adjoining lot No. 102. Being levied on as the property of John K. Edmundson to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Jacob McGavock against said Edmundson and others. JOHN N. ALEXANDER, Coroner of Davidson county.

Coroner's Sale. BY virtue of a vend, ex. to me directed and deliver ed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson County, Tennessee, at its January Term, 1861, I will to the following described piece or lot of ground, ly in the City of Nashville, and bounded as following fronting 30 feet on Summer street, and running be 210 feet to an alley, the same being part of let No. 1 and adjoining 21 feet levied on by W.C. Shaw, in fas of Jacob McGavock. Being levied on as the prope of John K. Edmundson to satisfy a judgment rende in favor of S. N. McMinn against said Edmundson others.

JOHN N. ALEXANDER, apr6-tds

Coroner of Davidson county.

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LOOK TO QUALITY As a paramount consideration, reverse the rule making a low rate of premium the chief essential; for the CHEAPEST rate is too frequently only an index of the sation, after ample experience, the prepriety of Insurance extends with equal force to the safer classes of property it does to those of a more hazardous nature. The safer the risk the lower the percentage—the greater the hazard the higher the premium. So protect your property by a good policy from ETNA. J. W. GRISHAM, Agent, JNO. M. GRIPPITH, ) Office, No. 36 Union street.

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only a "magnificent" counterfeit presentiment of him-self, but also a splendid set of—brass jewelry. This is liberal. Cheap pictures and brass jewelry. Alas, for the glory of the art.

It is a remarkable fact, that although Charley Giers is not making any presents of brass jewelry to his customers, his Galiery is neverthelers crowded daily with the beauty and fashion of the city; having made the fine arts his study, he has but little time left to attach the left to attach the city is a constant. the fine arts his study, he has but little time left to at-tend to lottery humbuggery in order to increase his patronage, and is determined not to go into partner-ship with any Peter Funk's establishment to try and break down those old and respectable Jewelry Establish-ments in our city. His pictures are executed in the highest style of the art, and at prices to suit the

graphs, Ambrotypes, &c., of many of the most distin-guished men in Tennessee, and of other States, to say nothing of innumerable heautiful and gifted women. His establishment is the oldest in the city, and his pictures are second to none.

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A correct and elegant method of Society Dancing will be taught—as denced in the fashionable Saloons in London and Paris, and the principal Cities in the United States. as it forms and strengthens are body an improvement for carriage

Mr. Goodwin and Daughter's capabilities are so well known to the citizens of Nashville, that it requires only this announcement to insure them the attention of all those desirous of improvement in this elegant department. Parents and Guardiaus may rest assured that every attention will be given on their part, to the rapid advancement of those pupils, with whom they may be entrusted. Terms made known at their Academy.

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